



THURSDAY NOVEMBER 22. Governor's Proclamation.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The revolutions of the year have again brought us to our annual festival of Thanksgiving to Almighty God. In no preceding year have we had more abundant cause for gratitude and praise. The revolving seasons have brought with them health and plenty. The summer fruits and the autumn harvests have been gathered and garnered in unexampled abundance. A beautiful activity has pervaded all the departments of life; and provident industry has met with a generous reward. The increase of national wealth has been liberally employed in sustaining our Educational and Religious Institutions; and both are making the most gratifying progress in enlightening and purifying the public mind. While, in Europe, central and absolute governments, by their pressure on personal rights and liberty, are producing excitements, which threaten to upheave the very foundations of society, and have led in some instances, to bloody and cruel wars, we, in the enjoyment of constitutional liberty, and under the protection of just and equal laws, are peacefully pursuing the avocations of life, and engaging in whatever promises to advance our social and individual improvement and happiness. "The lines are," indeed "fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage." In all this we see the orderings of a kind and merciful Providence, which call not only for our recognition, but for our public Thanksgiving and Praise.

Under this conviction, I, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer, and recommend to all our people, that setting aside, on that day, all worldly pursuits, they assemble in their respective places of worship, and unite in offering thanks to God for his manifold goodness, and imploring his forgiveness, and the continuance of his mercies.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, and of the Commonwealth the Eighty-fifth.

WM. F. PACKER

By the Governor, W. M. HEISTER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Wait a While.

Now that the Presidential campaign is ended, and Abraham Lincoln has become the Chief Magistrate elect of the Nation, the Loco-Focos, in order to make a little capital out of nothing, pretend to desire an immediate and unconditional performance of the whole work for which the Republican Party was organized. "Now," say they, "you have elected your President;—now give us your Pacific Railroad; your Homestead Bill, and all that you have promised—give us Peace, Plenty and a Protective Tariff, and we will be satisfied."

We shouldn't wonder. But so far as many of the brawling demagogues are concerned, their hollering is merely for effect—for mere partisan purposes. If they could at once obtain all they ask for, at the hands of the Republican Party, they would prefer not to take it; they ask for it because they know it is not just now possible for them to get it. Thus they go on in this humbugging way, vainly imagining that, when their clamoring is not promptly acceded to, public confidence will be shaken in the now dominant Party, and that such state of affairs will enable them once more to bring together the shattered elements of Loco-Focoism. Delusive hope! No one but a knave will ask the Republican Party to do what he knows is impossible to be done in a given time; neither will any one but a fool, when he knows that Party can't do what is asked of it, get mad at it because it don't do it.

It required a week to fashion and build the world we live in; and more or less of time is necessary to the accomplishment of every undertaking. Reforms are not always the work of a minute. No; nor of an hour. Nor of a day. Nor yet of a year. Their adoption or inauguration, like anything else, requires time. And more especially is this the case in a government constituted as ours—where the power to effect a change is lodged in so many different hands, each of which operates as a check on the other.

That the Republican Party has made many promises, we readily admit, and that it means to fulfill them all is equally as true. It will press on with unswerving fidelity in the great work which it has undertaken, and under the blessing of Heaven, we have reason to hope that it will speedily bring about all those wise measures, to the necessity of which it owes its existence. But too much must not be expected from the Republican Par-

ty now. True, it has elected its candidate to the Presidency; but consider for a moment the circumstances with which he will be surrounded on his induction into office. With a majority in both houses of the next Congress opposed to his administration, we cannot anticipate such results as we might did he have that branch of government to uphold and sustain him. As it is, Congress will have the power to thwart him at every point. What, then, can Abraham Lincoln do?—He can recommend the adoption of wise and patriotic measures of reform; he can urge upon Congress the propriety of building a Railroad to the Pacific; of giving lands to the landless; and of protecting our own industry against the pauper labor of Great Britain.

All this Abraham Lincoln can and will do; and if our National Legislature passes such bills, he will sign them. If, on the other hand Loco-Foco Congressmen will persist in defeating his wishes and policy—the people will know where the responsibility rests, and in due time correct the evil. Then, indeed, will Republicanism do its work, and do it well. Meanwhile, we ask our Loco-Foco friends to wait "a few days"—wait till at least until Old Abe is inaugurated.

The Disease Spreading.

One of the grandest and most gratifying results demonstrated by the returns of the late Presidential election, is the fact that there exists South of Mason & Dixon's line a very considerable Republican party. In the city of St. Louis, in a Slave State, the Old Rail Splitter led the column, receiving 8,962 votes, besides a very respectable vote through the remainder of the State. In two counties of Virginia he polled over 800 votes, and in the city of Wheeling 600. He also ran 286 votes in Newport, Kentucky, 100 in Louisville, over 1000 in Baltimore, and a considerable vote in Washington.—In the little State of Delaware he ran second best, the returns there footing up about as follows: Breenkridge, 6,147; Lincoln, 3,751; Bell, 3,272, and Douglas, 992.

We might cite other instances showing the advancement of our cause in the Slave holding states, but the above is ample proof that the Republican Party is not the sectional institution which Loco-Focoism would have the people believe. It furnishes the best evidence that there are plenty of good, true men in the South, who consider the glorious principles of Republicanism as well adapted to their climate as to that of the North. In the face of the slanders of Loco-Foco orators and demagogues,—who have been all the while stigmatizing the Republicans as sectionalists, abolitionists, and nigger-worshippers—the sensible people of the South have given our candidates a vote which does themselves credit! The platform of our Party has been reared for the benefit of the whole country—it is long enough and broad enough to accommodate the good and the true of every section of the Union—and they are not only welcome, but cordially invited to take their stand on it. Those who won't stand on it—well, they must go under.

Things Down South.

The Secession Movement in the Cotton States remains in about the same condition that it was last week. The excitement is blowing over, and sober reason will soon resume her sway. Although South Carolina, Georgia and a few other Southern States seem determined to leave the Union, it is probable that they will wait until after Mr. Buchanan goes out of office. If these States really wish to secede, they should strike while the iron is hot—before the people have time to consider the consequences of the jump they are about taking—for

Table with 2 columns: State and Population. Includes Ohio (2,500,000), Indiana (1,400,000), Illinois (1,600,000), Wisconsin (900,000), Michigan (750,000), Iowa (790,000), Minnesota (180,000), Total (8,030,000).

We have over eight millions of people in the seven North-Western States, a number equal to the white population of the fifteen slave States. More than one-quarter of the population of the United States is now in the North-West.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

- See new advertisements. Reading matter on every page. All the go—"husking frolics." In a decline—the Democratic party. Non est—our Turkey, as far as heard from. Oh, dear, what can the matter be? In demand—timber, since the late election—being wanted for boat building. The official vote of New Jersey is in. Three Democratic and four Republican electors are elected. John C. Heenan, Esq., pugilist, is now engaged in giving public exhibitions throughout the country. "Raising the wind," is now denominated more classically, "exciting the financial Eolus." Australian sandwiches are stated by Doesticks to be made by putting a piece of sole leather between two shingles. Cambria county gave Lincoln 168 majority over all opposition. The Mountain county is now the "Kohinoor of the West." Philadelphia is done for. They have got "the largest hotel in the world" out at St. Louis. It is 227x227 feet, seven stories high, and will accommodate 1200 persons. Dickens, it is stated, has received five thousand dollars from the Harpers for his story of "Hunted Hown." Bitters suggests that "Money Down" would not be a bad improvement on the above title. General Scott is the largest man in the American service. He is six feet six inches tall, and weighs two hundred and sixty pounds. He is still vigorous and healthy, although seventy-four years old. James Buchanan, Esq., is to be a regular contributor to the New York Ledger after he is called upon to vacate the premises he now so—oh very!—ably fills. "To what base uses,"—you understand. Arrangements have been made by which the old copper cents will be transported in sums of \$20 and upwards to the mint and the new cents returned, by Adams & Co.'s express company, free of charge. A young and beautiful girl of Reading, moving among the "upper ten," recently eloped with an antiquated old gentleman more than twice her age. "There's no accounting for tastes"—as the woman said when she kissed her cow. The "Erie Sewing Machine," which is flooding the whole West, is said by those who have used it to be a very excellent family machine. Address, for particulars, J. N. Boylan, General Agent Erie Sewing Machine Co., Milan, Ohio. See advertisement. J. B. is one ahead. The Papertown Democracy have spoken. Hear: "Resolved, That at first the Papertown Democracy was in favor of J. Buchanan, and would a bin yet if he had been elected, but now their first choice is Douglas, and always was." When the Prince of Wales visited Mount Vernon, he uncovered his head while gazing at the spot where rest the ashes of Washington, the man for whose head his great-grandfather offered a reward! Wash is now the name of a superior of George III. It is stated that Edward Everett is engaged to marry the widowed daughter of Judge Pettigrew, of South Carolina. So you see, that if the braves of the Palmetto State are in favor of smashing this universal Federal compact of ours into flinders, the ladies are for Union to a man. The Vermont Legislature has passed a law against prize-fighting—principals, ten years' imprisonment or \$5,000 fine; aids, seconds or surgeons, five years' imprisonment or \$1,000 fine; and citizens of the State who attend a prize-fight in either capacity out of the State, to receive the same punishment. The Governor of Georgia is in a most singular attitude. He closes his Disunion Message by saying: "The argument is exhausted, and we now stand on our arms."—We have heard of men standing on their heads, or on one leg, but never on their arms. The Governor of Georgia has our sympathy. The last Dem. & Sent., in a scaringly leader, repeatedly calls a political opponent a demagogue. Now, we can stand contentedly by and see our editorial brethren squabbling and quarrelling—indulging in rude and heavy blows—but we can't consent to this gouging piece of business. Part 'em! The popular yell at present is "Dixie." Everybody plays it, everybody sings it, everybody whistles it. The term Dixie is supposed to mean a happy land where possum and hominy are plenty and where you doesn't have to do no work. The music is enchanting, but the words of the song are a terrific conglomeration of senseless vulgarities. The Huntington Globe says: When Lincoln takes hold of the reins of government he won't find a Douglas man in office. Old Buck took their heads off long ago. We want to see old Abe "let 'er rip" until every Administration slave is laid low. We are very much afraid that the editor's fervent wish will be especially gratified. Another homicide has been committed in Pittsburg. On Saturday evening, a notorious character of Birmingham, named Kunzler, and a young man named Barnard Lauth, became involved in a difficulty. It seems that Kunzler provoked the fight, when Lauth drew a revolver and shot him four times.—Kunzler lingered until the following evening, when he expired. Lauth has not yet been arrested. Lauth is somewhat known in this section, having attended school at Loreto some years since.

Exercising Doubtful Powers.

We briefly noticed last week that Gov. Packer had issued his proclamation declaring Wm. H. Lehman to be the legally elected Congressman from the First District, Philadelphia, notwithstanding the fact that the Judges of the election had given the certificate to Mr. Butler. That a fraud was perpetrated in the district was clearly proven before a Court of Justice, but the laws provide a remedy for this, and point out a tribunal by which it shall be decided—with which Gov. Packer has nothing to do. The fact is, the Governor, in his zeal to subserve partisan interest, has transcended his power and meddled with that which does not concern him. Much as we desire to see the purity of the ballot-box kept intact—to see fraud and corruption rooted out from this popular fount of power—we cannot sanction an official stretch of power which establishes so dangerous a precedent as this. Here is what the Philadelphia Daily News says on the subject:

"That a fraud was committed by Byerly has been proven before a Court of Justice, but that Court has not undertaken to interfere with the return of the Return Judges, for the very plain reason that it has no right to do so. Every good citizen will not only denounce the fraud committed by Byerly, who is now suffering the punishment due to his crime, but will also commend both Judges and District Attorney for the promptitude which governed their conduct. But all this does not justify a second wrong on the part of the Governor, who has no more right to go behind the return made to the State Department than he has to do any other illegal or outrageous act.

If Lehman was elected to Congress, and did not get returned by the only power which had a right to make one, he has his remedy. The law provides who shall determine that question, and Governor Packer has no more to do with its determination than we have. Two wrongs never yet made a right, and whilst Byerly is convicted for having committed a forgery, Gov. Packer commits what is, to say the very least of it, a gross outrage, by usurping a power which does not belong to him.

If he may establish a precedent of this kind, he may go behind every election return, and proclaim himself the *Cher* of the Commonwealth. On the same principle he may refuse Col. White, who was elected Prothonotary of the District Court, his certificate, and give it to his competitor, and this for no better reason than the latter is a Loco-foco. The precedent thus established is indeed a dangerous one, and merits, without regard to any circumstance supposed to be connected with it, the severest denunciation."

The Pennsylvania, a Loco-Foco paper, severely censures the action of the Governor, and after citing the law on the subject, goes on to say:

"Such departures from the plain path of duty, such stretches of official power, should be closely scrutinized and promptly condemned. We call public attention to this, as the first instance within our knowledge, in which a Governor of Pennsylvania has disregarded and rejected the lawful return of the Election Judges. It may be asked what then is the remedy? We answer the remedy is in the House of Representatives, which is authorized to judge of the election of its own members. It is the duty of that body to rip up frauds, quash false returns, and give the contested seat to the person entitled to it. It is not Governor Packer's right to set aside a return made in accordance with law, and give the election to one who has neither the certificate of election nor the return required by law. To suffer such an assumption of power would be to endanger the very fabric of our Government. Let this thing be ventilated in Congress, where it belongs."

ABOUT SECESSION.—A writer in the N. Y. Tribune of Saturday takes the following philosophical view of the secession movement:

"The failure to secure a Republican majority in the House of Representatives gives—to my mind, at least—a very tolerable aspect to the secession spasms of Alabama and South Carolina. "Suppose the secession of those States, and even of Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi, the only States whose secession is among the possibilities. Immediately thereupon both the Senate and House of Representatives become completely REPUBLICAN.

"Congress and the President, wisely acting upon your excellent idea of inactivity as to coercion of the secedents, will find nothing in the way of their speedily passing a liberal Homestead bill, an effective Pacific Railroad bill, and a Protective Tariff act. "Then what can the secedents do to prevent the business interests of the country from springing forward, in a career of accelerated prosperity, such as will make the UNITED STATES the foremost power and the happiest and most prosperous nation in the world?"

"To me, the prospect ahead seems of the brightest, whatever may be the course of South Carolina disunionists." The success of Lincoln is a just retribution for the sin of the South in cherishing and supporting the corrupt rule or ruin Democracy.—Baltimore Clipper.

The Prospect Before Us.

It is not to be supposed that the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of these United States—conspicuous as it is—will at once restore the country to political harmony and quiet, although we are convinced that the agitation raised in the South will gradually and surely subside into peace. We shall hear something, indeed, of the secession and disunion projects with which the ultra anti-Republicans in the South, and their servile organs in this city, lately attempted to frighten us into the abandonment of our principles and our rights. But we trust that what talk we do hear of this sort will end in no acts that are not well considered and deliberately prepared. Vehement resolution of Southern State Legislatures in behalf of so-called Southern rights, calls for Southern Conventions, and even the meeting of the same, may naturally influence, as hitherto, the local politics of the states which take part in them, without, of necessity, seriously affecting the integrity of the Union.

But the Republicans must prepare themselves to encounter something much more formidable—a combination of all the elements of the Opposition to nullify as far as possible the victory we have obtained, and so to delay for a while longer those reforms in the administration of our Federal affairs, the main objects which the Republican party has in view. We have secured the Presidency, but the other departments of the Federal Administration—the Senate and the House of Representatives, not to mention the Judiciary—are still in the hands of our opponents. We have placed ourselves in a position to prevent much evil in the mismanagement and abuse of Executive patronage and authority. We have given the politicians of the anti-Republican party, both North and South, to understand that the feelings, sentiments, instincts and interests of the great free-labor masses are not to be trampled upon with impunity. But the party whose misconduct of our national affairs called Republicanism into existence, and has given to it so rapid a growth,—that party still survives, and, cut in two as it is, will still strive, like a dismembered snake, to reunite its disjointed fragments. The conspiracy between the slave interest of the Southern States and the demagogues and fanatics of the North, to engross the administration of the Federal Government, and to render the free-labor element as nugatory in the Union as it is in the Slave States, will be renewed and vigorously pressed. The great victory we have just achieved is but one step—no doubt a most important one—toward the thorough reform in the administration of our national affairs and toward putting the question of Slavery in the Territories at rest forever. Labor and struggle, wisdom and firmness will still be necessary to bring that consummation about.—N. Y. Tribune.

A MINORITY PRESIDENT.—And Mr. Lincoln, although elected President, probably has from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 votes less than a majority of the total vote of the country. Had the opposition been united, Sectionalism would have prevailed where Mr. Lincoln will be a minority President in a country where it was the will of the majority that he should be elected.

We clip the above from the Post. The prospect is that Mr. Lincoln will have a majority in the free States of about 325,000 in the popular vote, will be a minority President, just as were some of our best Presidents, as well as some of our worst. Jefferson, at the time of his election, was largely in a minority of the popular vote. So was John Q. Adams, in 1824. The majority against him was 141,000 in round numbers. The majority against Polk in 1845 was more than 24,000. Gen. Taylor had a popular majority of 150,000 against him. In the last example of a minority President, we may cite the case of the presidential elect. The vote in 1856 showed a popular majority against Buchanan of 57,000. It was considered no objection to a gentleman by the Post. We trust that no other way will Mr. Lincoln's steady present Administration.—Commonwealth Journal.

Southern Items.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 14.—Many of the prevalent reports and conjectures concerning the action of the government are untrue and the most of them exaggerated. The course of the Administration will afford no just cause for increasing the excitement either North or South. The Postmaster at Orangeburg, Mr. Keitt's residence, has forwarded his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of January, unless, he says, his much-abused and beloved State, South Carolina, shall sooner secede.

A dispatch received at Charleston, from the Governor of Florida, states that Florida goes with South Carolina. It seems that Senator Hammond's resignation is immediate, a letter having been received here directing his personal effects to be sent forthwith to South Carolina. The Collector at Beaufort, S. C., has officially indicated his resignation, being unwilling, he says, to serve under a Republican Administration.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 18.—The general impression is that Senator Toombs has not yet resigned, but that he will resign on the 3d of March, unless Georgia secedes. There is but little opposition to the secession movement in this State, but the people are unfavorable to precipitating matters.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13.—The South Carolina Legislature adjourned this morning. Nothing of interest transpired during to day's session. The members are returning to their homes. Hon. L. M. Keitt, member of Congress from this district, was seceded at midnight, last night. He made an exciting speech, urging prompt action on the part of the South. He said that Mr. Buchanan was pledged to secession, and that he would be held to it. South Carolina should shatter the accursed Union. He said if she could not otherwise accomplish her purpose, she would throw her arms around the pillars of the Constitution, and involve all the States in a common ruin.

A meeting was held here to-day, which determined to return forthwith all Northern claims sent for collection!!! RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—The Engineer urges that a State Convention be called at an early day, which might settle, peaceably, the dangerous question. It says it was with a view of concentrating public opinion upon such a convention, as well as to prepare the people for any unseen emergency, that Ex-Governor Wise inaugurated the Miante Men, and that he contemplates no raid on the Federal Government.

Last week there were 16 deaths in Philadelphia from diphtheria.

WHAT SECESSIONISTS MUST BEWARE OF.—There is one delusion, says the New York Times, which southern disunionists may as well dismiss from their minds at once. They evidently cherish the delusion that the Federal Government will attempt to coerce a seceding State to return to the Union. Much of their confidence is based upon this expectation. None this is more erroneous. Its truth or falsehood depends wholly upon what the means by secession. South Carolina undoubtedly withdraw her Senators and Representatives from Congress if she chooses; she cannot be "coerced" into sending them to Washington. If she decides to stop the mails, and forbid the establishment of Federal Post-offices within her limits, there is no reason why the Federal Government should force upon her. If her juries acquit those charged with offences against the Federal laws—if her citizens refuse to serve as Federal Marshals, or Judges—the Government need not specially interfere, if it has no direct interest at stake.

But if a vessel, entering Charleston, refuses to pay the Federal duties, the Government has no choice but to seize the vessel. If a vessel proposes to leave Charleston without a proper clearance under Federal authority, the Government vessels will compel her return or will confiscate her as a rebel prize. And if South Carolina troops take possession of Fort Moultrie, the Federal Government has no choice but to send war-ships and drive them from it. If any act of positive aggression—such as the seizure of Federal property—should be committed, the Federal Government must consider herself in a state of war with the seceding State. But if a seceding State makes war upon the Federal Government, she must look out for herself.

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BURLINGAME'S DEFEAT.—There is a very general disappointment expressed among Republicans at the defeat of Mr. Burlingame. He has been a prominent member of the House for three terms—has become quite conspicuous in his denunciation of Mr. Sumner, and his personal animosity with Brooks. We learn that he is going to contest the election. We clip the following from the Abolitionist:

"There can be no doubt that great fraud was perpetrated in Ward 1 yesterday. The number of ballots cast exceeds the names upon the voting list by some five hundred, as we understand. This is the first attempt at ballot stuffing on an extensive scale that has ever been made in Boston. It was done in behalf of a millionaire and millionaire of Beacon street, who is expected to realize the benefit from this atrocious outrage. This gross fraud will not be allowed to rest. It will be thoroughly investigated at once, and the result, we feel assured, will set aside the election. Should a second ballot be held, the result will be reversed. Mr. Burlingame could not be defeated on a fair, honest vote. Let the whole thing be settled at the bottom. Ballot stuffing can never thrive in Boston."

CARRIED THEM ALL.—Lincoln carried his own ward, city, county and State. He also carried Douglas' ward, city, county and State.

WINTER GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Just received and now opening, a large and complete assortment of GOODS for the season, consisting in part of: Prints, Shawls, Blankets, Gingham, Alpines, Crochets, Corsets, Cotton Cloths, Oil Cloths, Carpet Chains, Cotton Yarns, Pillows, French Merinos, Woolen Goods, Cuddles, Merino Plaids, Hosiery, Jeans, Sattinets, Flannels, Ties, Sweeds, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Queensware, Gloves, Tickings, Brown and Black Muslins.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. 50 CANS BOOTS AND SHOES. The above goods have been bought with care at low figures, and will be sold at reduced prices. E. HUGGLES.

WANTED.—100,000 feet good Cherry Boards. 100,000 feet good Poplar Boards. 100,000 feet 1 inch Poplar Boards. 100,000 feet good Ash Boards and Plank. 100,000 feet clear Pine Boards and Plank. For which part or all Cash will be paid. PAID.—200,000 feet good common Pine for exchange for goods. E. H. HENRICH, Harrisburg, Nov. 8, 1860.